

Hon. James L. Robart
U.S. District Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

JOHN WORTHINGTON,

Plaintiff,

vs.

WASHINGTON STATE ATTORNEY
GENERAL'S OFFICE, et al.,

Defendants.

NO. C10-0118 JLR

REPLY OF PIERCE COUNTY AND
SHERIFF PASTOR, TACOMA AND
CHIEF RAMSDELL, PUYALLUP AND
CHIEF COLLYER, BONNEY LAKE AND
CHIEF MITCHELL, PORT ORCHARD
AND CHIEF TOWNSEND, POULSBO
AND CHIEF DORAN TO PLAINTIFF'S
OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR A
MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT

NOTING DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2010

I. INTRODUCTION

After defendants filed their Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e) motions for a more definite statement,¹ plaintiff made numerous filings -- many of which he has now withdrawn. See

¹ The motion of defendants Pierce County and its Sheriff Paul Pastor, City of Tacoma and its Police Chief Don Ramsdell, City of Puyallup and its Chief of Police Jim Collyer, City of Bonney Lake and its Chief of Police Michael Mitchell, City of Port Orchard and its Chief of Police Al Townsend, City of Poulsbo and its Chief of Police Jeff Doran concerned the initial complaint plaintiff served on some of them. See Dkt. # 11. A similar motion was also filed by defendants Washington State Attorney General's Office, the Department of Community, Trade, and Economic Development, the Washington State Patrol, Washington State Military Department, Christine O. Gregoire, Robert M. McKenna, Martha Choe, Nancy Ousley, Paul Perz, John Batiste, Fred Bjornberg, Tim Lowenberg (hereinafter "State Defendants") and the City of Bremerton, Roy Alloway and Craig Rogers (hereinafter "City of Bremerton Defendants") concerning the amended complaint that had been served solely on them. See Dkt. # 10. However, some of the moving defendants, such as the City of Tacoma and Sheriff Pastor, have not been properly

Dkt. #'s 13-16. Nevertheless, plaintiff's own remaining documents concede that a more definite statement was necessary to "address the shortcomings in his complaint before a response has been made to his pleading" but that after receiving "qualified legal advice on amending his complaint" he has filed yet another proposed amendment supposedly containing "corrections which would make it more difficult to file a motion to dismiss." Dkt. # 20, p. 2. On this ground, plaintiff opposes a more definite statement now because the "charges" in his newly proposed "4th Amended Complaint" supposedly have "been clarified" to disclose the "civil conspiracy to undermine the plaintiff's rights under the Washington State medical marijuana law" and "the where, when and why" it was allegedly "applied to the plaintiff," as well as the "details of who committed the alleged retaliation" and the "where, when and why it was allegedly committed." Dkt. #23, pp. 2-3. However, an examination of the most recently proposed amendment demonstrates otherwise.

The 79 pages of the plaintiff's ever growing proposed complaint is nothing near "a short and plain statement of claim" as required by FRCP 8(a)(2). Compare id., pp. 1-7 with Dkt. # 21. As shown below, plaintiff's assertion that "defendants should be required to answer the 4thrd[sic] amended complaint," Dkt. # 23, p. 7, is both contrary to law and unworkable. Accordingly, in light of the now 79 -- rather than 50 -- page complaint, an order requiring plaintiff to cure the still present defects is more necessary than ever.

II. ANALYSIS

A. THE FOURTH AMENDED COMPLAINT STILL LACKS NECESSARY FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Though the newest proposed complaint alleges that "participating agencies" of "West Net" and "TNET" supposedly "conducted a raid of his medical marijuana grow as a retaliatory act"

served at all and specifically reserved their right to assert insufficient service of process and all related defenses either in a FRCP 12(b) motion or in their answers. See Dkt # 11 p. 2 n. 2.

1 against him, Dkt. # 21 p. 3 ¶ 2, nowhere in his almost 80 page complaint does plaintiff allege that
 2 the moving municipalities or their law enforcement officials in any way were even present at --
 3 much less participated in the planning or execution of -- that raid.

4 1. No Allegations Are Made Against Pierce County or Its Sheriff Concerning Plaintiff

5 The closest the "4th Amended Complaint" comes to alleging "specific acts" as to the Pierce
 6 County defendants is to claim that: 1) Pierce County is one of the "members of Tahoma Narcotics
 7 Enforcement Team (TNET)" whose officials "helped create the TNET interlocal agreement" and
 8 whose Sheriff's Deputies "were a part of TNET"; 2) Sheriff Pastor somehow "signed an agreement
 9 for the Pierce County Sheriff's office employees assigned to TNET to secede from Washington"
 10 and as "supervisor of Pierce county Sheriff departments [sic] TNET participating members ... had
 11 de facto control over Pierce County Sheriff departments [sic] participating members of TNET";
 12 and 3) unnamed Sheriff's Deputies in some unidentified way "participated in a civil conspiracy to
 13 undermine the Washington State medical marijuana law and the retaliation against Worthington
 14" See id., p. 22 ¶ 36-p. 24 ¶ 38. Hence, on its face the newest proposed complaint at best only
 15 alleges that Pierce County and its Sheriff are liable for the raid on plaintiff because unidentified
 16 Deputy Sheriffs in some unspecified way were part of a conspiracy to retaliate against him.

17 2. No Allegations Are Made Against Tacoma or Its Police Chief Concerning Plaintiff

18 Plaintiff's proposed "4th Amended Complaint" suffers from the same factual deficiencies as
 19 the prior proposed amendments. While plaintiff continues to assert each of his seventeen (17)
 20 causes of action against the Tacoma defendants, the only specific conduct attributed to the Tacoma
 21 defendants is participation in TNET. See Dkt. 21, paragraphs 33-35. And while plaintiff contin-
 22 ues to insist that Tacoma and its Police Chief, Don Ramsdell, participated in some alleged con-
 23
 24
 25

1 spiracy to deprive him of what he sees to be his "right" to medical marijuana, he has provided
 2 absolutely no factual basis for his claims. Membership in TNET is neither legally nor factually
 3 sufficient to support plaintiff's claims, and without further factual support, Tacoma and Chief
 4 Ramsdell cannot meaningfully respond to plaintiff's claims.

5
 6 3. No Allegations Are Made Against Bonney Lake, Puyallup, or their Chiefs of Police
 Concerning Plaintiff

7 The closest the "4th Amended Complaint" comes to alleging "specific acts" as to the Bon-
 8 ney Lake and Puyallup defendants is to claim that: 1) Bonney Lake and Puyallup are "members of
 9 Tahoma Narcotics Enforcement Team (TNET)" whose officials "helped create the TNET interlo-
 10 cal agreement" and whose officers "were a part of TNET"; 2) Chief Mike Mitchell and Chief Jim
 11 Collyer somehow "signed an agreement for the Bonney Lake and Puyallup Police to secede from
 12 Washington" and "had de facto control over Bonney Lake and Puyallup participating members of
 13 TNET" and "is responsible for officially adopting and promulgating a policy statement to confis-
 14 cate Worthington's medical marijuana"; and 3) unnamed officers in some unidentified way "par-
 15 ticipated in a civil conspiracy to undermine the Washington State medical marijuana law and the
 16 retaliation against Worthington" See id., pp. 17-19.

17 Hence, on its face the newest proposed complaint at best only alleges that Bonney Lake and
 18 Puyallup and their Chiefs of Police are liable for the raid on plaintiff because unidentified officers
 19 in some unspecified way were part of a conspiracy to retaliate against him.

20
 21 4. No Allegations Are Made Against Port Orchard, Poulsbo, or Their Chiefs of Police
 22 Concerning Plaintiff

23 Similarly, plaintiff does not allege any facts about Port Orchard, Poulsbo, Chief Townsend,
 24 or Chief Doran that provide specific notice of the basis of plaintiff's claims against these defen-
 25 dants. Plaintiff merely alleges that Port Orchard and Poulsbo are members of West Sound Narcot-

ics Enforcement Team (WESTNET), and that the Port Orchard and Poulsbo defendants are responsible for creating, signing, and enforcing the West Net interlocal agreement which illegally regulates medical marijuana practice by establishing a 27 marijuana plant limit. Id., p. 15, ¶ 1. 2 – p. 16, ¶ 16; p. 16, ¶s 17 – p. 18, ¶ 11. Plaintiff also alleges that the Port Orchard and Poulsbo defendants retaliated against him, illegally regulated medical practice, nullified plaintiff's First, Fourth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Amendment rights, violated HIPPA, violated the Posse Comitatus Act, and violated other Washington State laws. Id. Finally, plaintiff alleges that the City Council of Poulsbo had a representative on the WESTNET policy board which approved the 27 medical marijuana plant limit. Id., p. 17, ll. 6-9. Plaintiff does not identify any specific actions taken by Port Orchard or Poulsbo employees with respect to him or the proximate cause of his alleged damages. This Court should therefore order that that plaintiff file a more definite, short, and plain statement alleging specific factual allegations against each moving defendant.

III. ANALYSIS

The aforementioned defects remain in the proposed amendment even though defendants previously expressly noted these problems and that Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(e) authorizes "a more definite statement of a pleading to which a responsive pleading is allowed but which is so vague or ambiguous that the party cannot reasonably prepare a response." See also Swierkiewicz v. Sorema N. A., 534 U.S. 506 (2002) ("If a pleading fails to specify the allegations in a manner that provides sufficient notice, a defendant can move for a more definite statement under Rule 12(e) before responding.") As was previously the case with all of plaintiff's earlier complaints, these moving defendants still lack enough information to be able to frame a response and -- because Rule 12(e) is given greater deference in requiring a plaintiff to state more fully matters relating to possible threshold defenses, 5A Wright & Miller, Federal Practice and Procedure, §

1 1377, p. 595 & 610 (1990) -- the Courts continue to recognize that:

2 [A] lack of factual specificity in a complaint prevents the defendant from fram-
 3 ing a fact-specific qualified immunity defense, which, in turn, precludes the
 4 district court from engaging in a meaningful qualified immunity analysis. The
 5 appropriate remedy is the granting of a defense motion for a more definite
 6 statement under Federal Rule 12(e).

7 Thomas v. Independence Township, 463 F.3d 285, 289 (3rd Cir. 2006).

8 Here plaintiff's newest proposed complaint now alleges 17 "counts" which he claims give
 9 rise to various injuries yet still fails to allege when, where, or how each moving defendant munici-
 10 pality or its officials actually acted to harm him, and how those unidentified acts gave rise to his
 11 supposed injuries. These movants are therefore unaware of what is being alleged they actually
 12 did, which of their alleged acts or failures to act supposedly affected plaintiff, when these uniden-
 13 tified acts or omissions occurred, or which -- if any -- of its officials allegedly committed them.
 14 Without such information, defendant governmental entities and their officials cannot gauge all
 15 their threshold defenses -- such as the statute of limitations or immunity. Though plaintiff argues
 16 without authority that such a basic request somehow concerns "the fact finding stage of the com-
 17 plaint," Dkt. # 23, p. 7, this is in fact directly contrary to law because -- among other things -- it
 18 ensures that "Individual Defendants who may be immune from suit must engage in discovery and
 19 succumb to the other burdens of litigation, all the while forgoing the very protections afforded by
 20 qualified immunity." Thomas, 463 F.3d at 300.

21 Though plaintiff concedes the goal of his amendment is to "make it more difficult to file a
 22 motion to dismiss," Dkt. # 20, p. 2, the law also requires his complaint make his claim clear so that
 23 defendants can make a determination as to whether the allegations give rise to a motion to dismiss
 24 for failure to state a claim or a summary judgment motion. Wright & Miller, supra at 597. As a
 25 matter of law, these moving defendants must be provided with fair notice of the grounds for

plaintiff's claim, Resolution Trust Corp. v. Blasdel, 154 F.R.D. 675, 690 (1993), and plaintiff's blanket vague core allegation of some unspecified "conspiracy" against him is simply inadequate as a matter of law. See e.g. Woodrum v. Woodward County, 866 F.2d 1121, 1126 (9th Cir. 1989) (conclusory allegations of a conspiracy do not support a section 1983 claim); Lockary v. Kayfet, 587 F.Supp. 631 (D.Cal.1984) (allegations of conspiracy must be supported by material facts, not merely conclusory statements). Similarly, plaintiff simply ignores Resolution Trust Corp. -- an action also alleging, among other things, "negligence," compare Dkt. # 21 at 65-66 -- where the court held a plaintiff's pleadings must at least provide:

(1) The date or dates of each transaction, (2) the identity of the persons or entities involved in each transaction, (3) a brief statement regarding the unsafe or unsound nature of the transaction, and (4) identity of the defendants alleged to be involved in each transaction.

Resolution Trust Corp. at 690. See also Rose v. Kinevan, 115 F.R.D. 250 (D.Colo. 1987) (plaintiff in negligence claim required to file a more definite statement in order to enable a determination as to the applicability of the statute of limitations and the doctrine of privilege by indicating which claims were applicable to which defendant, and the dates of the events alleged to have given rise to the claim).

Plaintiffs' proposed complaint has 79 pages of allegations but does not specify such basic issues as the specific acts or omissions alleged to constitute conspiracy or negligence by these moving defendants as to him -- much less their time, dates, causation, or persons involved. These moving defendants cannot properly respond to plaintiff's newest proposed amendment because they have not been provided with fair notice of the basic grounds of the claims against them.

IV. CONCLUSION

For the above stated reasons, Pierce County and its Sheriff Paul Pastor, City of Tacoma and its Police Chief Don Ramsdell, City of Puyallup and its Chief of Police Jim Collyer, City of

Bonney Lake and its Chief of Police Michael Mitchell, City of Port Orchard and its Chief of Police Al Townsend, City of Poulsbo and its Chief of Police Jeff Doran, continue to request an order requiring plaintiff make a more definite, as well as "short and plain," statement of his claim against them so that they can either form a responsive pleading or move to dismiss for failure to state a claim.

Respectfully submitted this 19th day of February, 2010.

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

On February 19, 2010, I hereby certify that I electronically filed the foregoing REPLY OF PIERCE COUNTY AND SHERIFF PASTOR, TACOMA AND CHIEF RAMSDELL, PUYALLUP AND CHIEF COLLYER, BONNEY LAKE AND CHIEF MITCHELL, PORT ORCHARD AND CHIEF TOWNSEND, POULSBO AND CHIEF DORAN TO PLAINTIFF'S OPPOSITION TO MOTION FOR A MORE DEFINITE STATEMENT with the Clerk of the Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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